

# The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
AT  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,  
BY  
O. PALMER.  
Editor and Proprietor.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
For one Year..... \$1.00  
For Six Months..... .50  
For Three Months..... .30

## Marriage or the Poorhouse

By ETHEL R. CLAYTON

It happened suddenly, unexpectedly. She had always known that there was a godmother in her little story, an august, invisible lady who had given her the gold-lined mug she cherishes and had thereafter apparently done with making gifts forever. However, she did not bother her head about her godmother. She had other and more serious things to occupy her mind. Since her mother died six years before, Jinny had supported herself by sewing. Her mother had been a skillful needlewoman and had taught Jinny all she knew. In consequence Jinny always had plenty of work, and work meant shelter and food and clothing for her. A little good instruction in cutting and fitting would have made her a first-class dressmaker, but this instruction was unobtainable, and so Jinny did the best she could with what she knew.

She understood that she could not always go on sewing. There must come a time when her sight would fail and her hands tremble. Then, unless she was married or had saved enough to take care of her, she must go to the poorhouse, or at best the Old Ladies' home. Jinny was quite alone in the world, having no relations and no intimate friends of her own, unless, indeed, Dan might be called an intimate friend.

Jinny considered Dan very seriously. She knew he wanted to marry her, and she kept evading the question with girlish glee in deferring the actual moment, and thus enjoying it longer in anticipation, for she believed that when Dan spoke she would consent to marry him. What else could she do? There were only three things to look forward to—the poorhouse, the Old Ladies' home, and marriage with Dan. She chose the latter.

One night, coming home from prayer meeting, Dan started her fairly out of her wits by proposing to her, and before she had time to reason she blurted out a "No!" Of course she had not meant to say no, but she had taken her surprise. She had cried herself to sleep that night.

But the next day she had ceased to be Jinny Saxy who sewed for her living and existed in two small rented rooms, and had to count each penny two ways, how it came and how it must go. A long-silent lady, lacking strangely enough all other birth and kin at her dying, had left her fortune to her obscure godchild.

It was, as the attorneys said, an unusual thing, and no one knew that better than Jinny herself. There in her room, surrounded by her sewing, the girl tried to realize what had happened to her. Four hundred dollars a month for every month so long as she should live! And there lay Mrs. Cross' new chambord, all but finished, and two gingham for Anna Mills, just cut out, and a lot of shirt-waist stuff which Miss Penobdy had brought in—it would have to do it, of course, and then—then she would be free.

Dazedly she went to work. It was hot June weather, and her small sewing room was close, almost breathless. Her hands moistened and darkened the needle she plied with rust. It was too hot to work, and yet she did not know how to stop. Toil and poverty had become almost habits with her. But her heart sang. "Four hundred dollars a month!" Why that was more than she had ever earned in a year! When presently Mrs. Cross came in she saw a flushed, excited girl stitching away as for dear life.

"Why, Jinny," the kind woman said, "you look feverish. Are you ill?"

"No, only so happy—so happy!" Oh, Mrs. Cross—"And, half laughing, half crying, stumbling, stammering with joy, Jinny told her good news.

Mrs. Cross stared, exclaiming and collapsed into a chair. She was dumbfounded. To think that her unassuming little servant of the needle should become the possessor of riches! It was well nigh inconceivable!

"My dear child," she said. And then she took the work from Jinny's hands and laid it aside. "You must not take another stitch. Get up and begin to enjoy your wonderful good fortune. Let me tell you how." And then she told Jinny. She was a woman of large means and experience, a discerning woman, and as Jinny listened to her the future unfolded before her such new meanings, such delightful possibilities that she felt to sobbing with joy at the revelation. The thought came to her like a sting. "Suppose I had said 'yes' instead of 'no' to Dan last night?"

Jinny had found a capable friend, and she sewed no more from that day. She was going abroad, accompanied by a cousin of Mrs. Cross—a sensible, middle-aged woman of education, whose business in life was to steer about those who needed steering. Jinny very much needed steering, and so Miss Dabney had undertaken her.

Then followed wonderful full, breathless days of preparation. There were clothes to be bought, books to be read, people to receive who came with congratulations. Jinny had changed completely. She was in Mrs. Cross' home, and for the first time she knew what it was to be served in stead of serving. She passed by poor, pale hard-working Dan with a careless nod. He looked heartbroken. The day before she went away he sorrowfully sought her.

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THE CRAWFORD COUNTY JOURNAL

O. PALMER,

## JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, JULY 28, 1910.

VOLUME XXXII.

Publisher and Proprietor

NUMBER 32

## Preparing for the Trip

"Good-by, Jimmy. God-keep you," he faltered.

"Good-by, dear Dan," she answered lightly.

After all, she was very young, and it was a quick shift from a sewing girl to an heiress. Her new clothes had made a marvelous change in Jinny. They had transformed her from a dowdy into a fashionable young woman. Miss Dabney was very hopeful for her.

"She is bright and well bred and exceedingly receptive. She will make a good match," she told Mrs. Cross.

But marriage, now that she no longer needed to choose between that and the poorhouse, had lost its interest for Jinny.

Europe proved to be a wonder to her. And she herself was a constant surprise to Miss Dabney. She never showed weariness; she never complained; she never became impatient or vexed. She remembered what she saw. There was no doubt at all that Jinny was going to be a success as an heiress. A few young men scented money and pursued her for the sake of it; a few others admired her because she was fresh and sweet and unspoiled. Jinny treated them all alike. She was kind to them while they were in her company, but she soon moved on and forgot them.

Miss Dabney kept her abroad two years. After that they tried California and Florida for two winters, and the mountains and the seashore for as many summers. Jinny had several chances to marry, which Miss Dabney advised her to consider, but she would have none of them. The girl was remarkably indifferent. In spite of the most skillful managing she slipped through those four years apparently heart-free.

Miss Dabney became uneasy. It was time that Jinny settled upon somebody, and she told the girl so frankly. Jinny heard with a faraway look in her eyes. Then she drew a long breath.

"Let's go home," she said.

"Home?" Miss Dabney looked bewildered.

"Yes, home to Arles."

"But, my dear child," Miss Dabney protested, "there's nothing there."

"There's everything there," Jinny said, passionately.

So one day in the midst of a spring storm they landed in Arles. Mrs. Cross was delighted with Jinny whom she had not seen for four years.

"How you have improved!" she exclaimed.

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"But, my dear child," Miss Dabney protested, "there's nothing there."

"There's everything there," Jinny said, passionately.

Then she drew a long breath.

"I suppose I should call them—never make misfits," suggested the caller.

"Don't they?" exclaimed Mrs. Binxley. "If you could see a princess grown that I bought in Paris with a back seam that started on the right path, but was forced to one side, we would think French modistes do make misfits."

"Then I shall ask mademoiselle what to say when one wants changes made in a dress," said the caller. "My dear, if you had studied the language before you sailed you would have saved yourself both money and trouble."

"We had three months of French before we went over," replied Mrs. Binxley. "My husband had studied Latin in his youth, which he said was a great help to him in speaking French, and he was quite proud of his ability in that line before he went to France. He hasn't mentioned it since."

Didn't he know how to make use of his knowledge?"

He had a perfect genius for saying the wrong thing," declared Mrs. Binxley. "He got us into trouble more than once. One night when we were traveling through the south of France Mr. Binxley went to the ticket office to have our tickets viced when the train stopped at Narbonne, I believe it was. I never did learn what he said, but several of the officials came to the window of our compartment as we all rolled along, and all the men were angry as so many hornets and all talking at once. I thought of the way the French people acted during their revolution and my blood ran cold."

"How did it end?" asked the caller.

"There was a little American woman asleep in one corner of our compartment who, awakened by the noise, spoke French so rapidly for a few minutes that she must have made even those natives dizzy. She seemed to have explained whatever it was and they stunk away without another word. I asked her what it was all about, but she was grumpy and sleepy and not inclined to conversation."

" Didn't you ask your husband what he had said to make those men so angry?"

"Yes, but he did not seem to know he evidently had used the wrong words."

"I will have mademoiselle arrange a hypothetical argument with railway officials," remarked the caller, thoughtfully.

"I would," advised Mrs. Binxley, "and be sure to have her explain the difference between a 'jupon' and a 'jupon,' for you will need the words in shopping."

This conversation reminds me of a dream I had last night," said the caller. "I thought I was in Paris and that mademoiselle, dressed as a tight-rope walker, was tripping gayly over a wire that reached from the Louvre to the Place de la Concorde. When she caught sight of me she swung by one toe, calling out: 'What am I doing now?'

"I guess I've got things pretty much as I want them now. But it has been a pretty stiff fight."

You had the grit and energy for it, though. I knew you, Dan. You see, I've been thinking a lot about you all these four years."

"I didn't know that." How proud and happy he looked! Such a well-dressed, fine-looking Dan as he was! Jinny turned to look at him again, and again as they walked along. "Yes, Dan, I've had the chance, but they weren't all I wanted after all. I wanted you, Dan—you!"

**How She Knew.**

A matronly woman with a keen eye was inspecting a Brooklyn apartment under the guidance of an agent.

"My sister was the tenant here for five years," said the latter, "and found the place very satisfactory."

"Like myself, she is a great lover of cold water bathing, isn't she?" the woman suggested, as she glanced about the bathroom.

"She certainly is," said the agent.

"You know her, then?"

"I never saw her," was the prospective tenant's response. "But don't you see that the silver plating is well worn on the bathtub's cold water faucet, while the hot water faucet looks as good as new? The former, therefore, has been constantly in use."

The agent raised his hat. "A feminine Sherlock Holmes," he remarked.

**Second in Growth of Barley.**

When it comes to barley crops, Russia leads, with the United States second.

## Preparing for the Trip

"It is almost time for me to be going," said Mrs. Binxley's caller, "for George will be waiting for me and mademoiselle will be there to give us our French lesson."

"I didn't know you were studying French," remarked Mrs. Binxley.

"Yes, we've been taking lessons for the last month. We sail July 1, you know."

"I should hardly think two months of French would benefit you perceptibly," observed Mrs. Binxley.

"But we are getting on beautifully," retorted her friend. "Mademoiselle is the dearest thing! How she does work with us! She will carry a chair out of the room, asking, in French of course, 'What am I doing now?' And we answer her, 'you take out the chair.' Then she will bring it back, inquiring, 'What am I doing now?' and we reply, 'You bring in the chair,' and so on. George says she has carried out and brought back everything in the room except the piano. It's a lovely way to learn a language, for we are not bothered with books."

You are not going to engage in the business of moving furniture while you are abroad, are you?" asked Mrs. Binxley.

"Of course not, but think of all the words we are adding to our French vocabulary."

If you are anxious to study French it that way, it seems to me it would be practical to have your teacher represent a dressmaker who has spoiled a garment for you and learn to express in a few emphatic and incisive words your intention to throw the dress back on her hands unless suitable alterations are made."

But French dressmakers—modistes I suppose I should call them—never make misfits," suggested the caller.

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"Why, what's the matter, Freddie?" inquired the aunt; "don't you like coddled chicken?"

"Well, aunt, I can't really say," was the reply. You see, in the states we don't carry our chickens—we pick 'em."—Delineator.

# TROPHIES OF THE ROOSEVELT HUNT

By EDWARD B. CLARK

HERE seems to be an impression in the country at large, if one may judge by inquiries which are made of the officials of the National museum, that when visitors come to Washington they will see spread before them in the museum's rooms the trophies of the chase which Theodore Roosevelt conducted in Africa. This is a mistaken impression, and those who contemplate visiting Washington in the near future must make up their minds that while they may get glimpses of the Roosevelt collection it will be a long time before the quarry will be mounted and presented to public view so as to show it to the best advantage.

Of course it must be understood that by far the greater number of specimens of animal life which Theodore Roosevelt and his fellow hunters obtained are those of small species of the natural history kingdom. For every elephant obtained, for instance, there are at least fifty mice, and for every lion there are at least fifty specimens of the dwellers of the field like the rabbits, the squirrels, the foxes and other animals which have their interest to the scientists, but which do not make so brave showing when on museum view as that of the greater wild beasts.

It is the intention of the National museum authorities eventually to mount and to put on exhibition in family groups the great mammals which the East African expedition secured and sent to Washington. Now the mounting of an elephant, a lion, a leopard, an antelope or a rhinoceros or any of the other big creatures of the wild, is an entirely different thing from the work of years ago. No man nowadays properly speaks of "stuffed" animals. They are no longer stuffed. The old, unsightly specimens are being cast out of the museums of the country. Taxidermy has been left behind from the plane of the trades and put on the plane of the arts.

In the old days it used to be the custom to take a deer and to wire it and fill it with various kinds of "stuffing," to put in glass eyes and to treat it with arsenic and then to stand it on its four legs in a glass case. All this sort of thing has been done away with as being unworthy. The advanced taxidermist of today approaches his work just as the sculptor or the painter approaches his. The animal family that is to be mounted today is studied carefully in



THE FUKU.

No high-class museum will employ a taxidermist who has not lived among the wild animals and who does not know their every move, their stride, their appearance when lying down, when standing up, when asleep and when on the "broad jump" to get away from the enemy.

It requires years of this kind of study before the taxidermist of today is considered worthy of his hire. When he takes a dead animal in hand to prepare it for exhibition he takes notice of the state of its coat, whether it is a spring coat, a summer coat, an autumn coat or a winter coat. If he is to form a group of animals of the same kind he would never think for an instant of putting one with a summer coat in the same group with one wearing a winter coat.

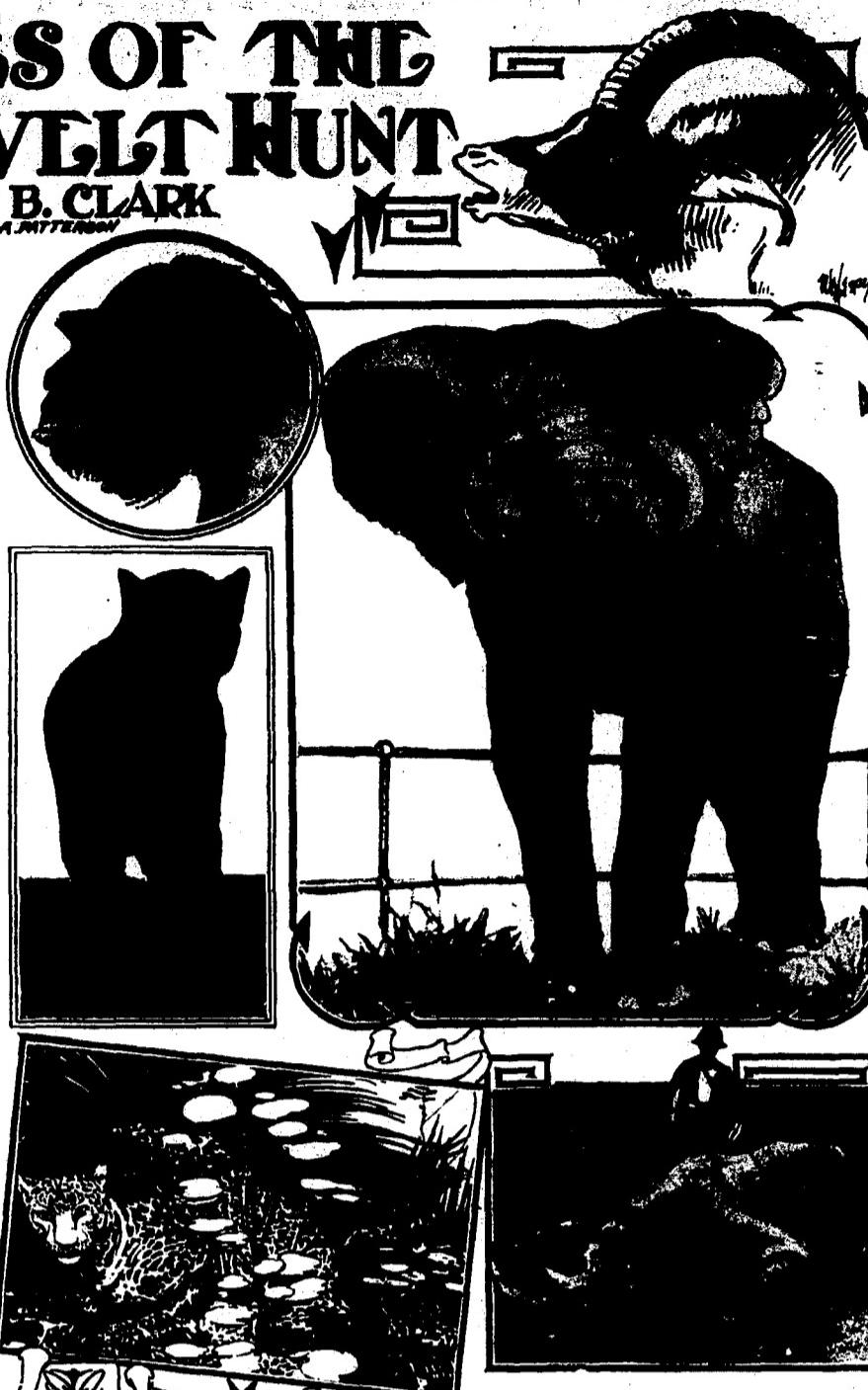
In some of the groups in the museums of the country today, so-called family groups, the male deer will be shown in its winter coat while its mate standing by wears the garb of summer. To the eye of the naturalist or to the eye of the observing hunter such a condition is ludicrous and even the layman who is not familiar with animals in their wild haunts becomes conscious that there is something wrong with the animal family at which he is looking.

Nowadays not only is it the aim to mount the animal naturally, but every vein and every muscle must be made to appear as in life. All of this requires the utmost skill and a great amount of time.

It is the intention of the National museum authorities to mount many of the larger Roosevelt specimens in family groups. This means that in a great many instances these groups will be shown in their native habitats. In other words, not only must the animals be mounted properly, but they must be given the environment which they have in the field. This means in some cases the actual construction of trees, with leaf, trunk and branch perfect, and it means a reproduction of rocks and ground and it may be even water. The whole thing requires months of time, the greatest skill and patience, and when the work is complete the sightseer has before him a group of African animals appearing just as they do in their native wilds.

From what has been said in the foregoing it readily can be understood why it is that it will take a long time to put the larger animals secured by the Roosevelt expedition in condition to be viewed by the multitudes of visitors who come to Washington.

Carl E. Akely of Chicago engaged in the African hunt for a short time as a member of the Roosevelt party. Mr. Akely joined the colonel in Africa in accordance with an arrangement made before the former president left America. Mr. Akely went to Africa not only for the purpose of getting some elephant specimens for the



BILL ELIARD

New York Museum of Natural History, but for the purpose of studying elephants in their wild surroundings. Carl E. Akely is a taxidermist and is considered one of the finest if not the finest in the world. Moreover, he is a scientist and his work has won recognition in all the countries of the civilized world.

What Mr. Akely has been doing in the last few months gives an illustration of what the modern taxidermist does in order to perfect himself in his art. When the taxidermist returns to America with the elephants which he has killed he will mount them in a great group in what is to be known as the elephant room of the great New York Institution. He not only will prepare the elephants for exhibition in a group, but he will reproduce their African surroundings. It may be the work of years, but when it is finished it will be worthy. The museum officials of the country today believe that time is as nothing when they desire to obtain the best natural material at which he is looking.

A curious thing happened while Carl E. Akely was with Theodore Roosevelt in Africa. In one of the articles which he wrote the colonel told of an experience which Mr. Akely had with a wounded leopard. The encounter which the taxidermist had with the leopard occurred about fourteen years ago and Colonel Roosevelt told the story as it had been told him, of course putting it in the past tense. The story was read wrong by some one and the American papers had an account of the desperate encounter of Taxidermist Akely with a leopard while hunting with the Roosevelt party, and there was a good deal of comment to the effect that it perhaps was a good thing for Mr. Roosevelt that he was not the one who had had this fierce fight with the African beast.

About fourteen years ago Mr. Akely, who was then connected with the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, went to Africa with Dr. Daniel G. Elliot, who was curator of zoology of the institution of which Marshall Field was the benefactor. One night in the heart of Africa Mr. Akely was attempting to secure a leopard which was prowling around the camp trying to capture one of the goats with which the expedition was supplied. Mr. Akely shot the leopard and thought he had killed it. He went toward it but the beast sprang on him and bore him to earth. He had a terrific fight for his life. He was terribly lacerated, but he finally succeeded actually in choking the leopard to death, afeat which, as may well be understood, is somewhat difficult of performance.

In the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago there is an exhibition a group of American deer. Perhaps it would be better to say four groups. They show the family life of the

bay, with the waters washing its feet, and is cultivated almost to the very top. It is a long mountain, with a gradual slope, and on the side toward the sea 24 villages of whitewashed houses can be counted from the deck of the vessel, and they glisten like snow in the sun. They are scattered at various elevations, are connected with roads, which may be easily traced and are surrounded by fields, orchards and vineyards which produce abundant crops of corn and wine and

Ossa is not particularly interesting, except for its association with mythological characters, and Shakespeare's famous lines, which are so often quoted. It rises 6,398 feet above the sea. It has a dome that is now covered with snow and is now the most prominent figure in a group of mountains which have been made famous by song and story.—Saloniki Letter to the Minneapolis Journal.

Behold the old smile on the face of the Oyster Bay popcorn man.

## The Gentleman in the Straw Hat

By Philip Kean

"It's the gentleman in the straw hat, miss," said the little maid.

"It's a most inconvenient time to see him," Catharine said.

"But he insists."

Catharine trailed the snowy lengths of her satin gown toward the door. "I suppose I shall have to see him," she said. "Did he give any name?"

"No," the maid replied, "but he is the same gentleman that came the other day. I knew him by his straw hat. It seemed sort of strange for a gentleman to be wearing a straw hat in winter."

"Yes, it does," Catharine said, and went downstairs.

Catharine greeted the stranger somewhat coolly. She had suspicions of a book agent, although a second glance at the man before her rather dispelled this idea. He was shabby. He came to the point at once. "I want to paint your picture," he said.

Catharine looked at him haughtily. "Why, I don't know you." Her voice had in it a note of anger, but he did not seem disturbed.

"I want to paint your picture," he repeated. "You are the most beautiful woman I have ever seen."

Catharine stood up. "You have not seen me long enough to call me beautiful."

"I have seen you many times," he said, "and last night as you came out and crossed the snowy pavement on the way to your motor, I was standing on the steps. You were wrapped in white furs and there were diamonds in your hair. I thought of the 'Snow Queen' about whom I used to read in my fairy books."

Catharine leaned toward him eager with interest. "I remember," she said, "but how cruel she was."

"Yes," he agreed, "yes; but your beauty—the wonderful white of the

red deer of America at all four seasons and the environment of each season is reproduced perfectly. One group of deer was secured in summer, another in fall, another in winter and another in spring, and it is possible in walking about the groups to see three of the animals, the buck, the doe and the young, as they appear at the four seasons. Of course the fawn is seen in a variation of sizes until it becomes a lusty yearling.

This illustration of a deer group from the Field Museum of Natural History is given in order to show what may be expected in the National museum at Washington when the larger mammals of the Roosevelt collection are placed on exhibition. Of course instead of the American red deer the visitor will see elephants, lions, leopards and several of the many families of antelopes which inhabit the African country. There will be similar groups of the smaller animals, while for the purposes of the student of animal life there will be in drawers and in cases throughout the museum the skins and the skulls of the smaller mammals which are invaluable for purposes of comparison.

The trophies which former President Roosevelt has presented to the National museum are not the only gifts of value which he has made to the institution. Some years ago when the colonel was hunting in Oklahoma, he secured a specimen of what at first was thought to be a coyote. The colonel had remembered that Woodhouse, a hunter-naturalist of sixty years previous, had obtained an animal in about the same part of the country which it was held was neither a wolf nor a coyote, but a sort of a connecting link between the two, larger than the true coyote and smaller than the true wolf.

Colonel Roosevelt knew that there was some dispute as to the validity of the account of this species. He obtained an animal which was not full grown, but he concluded that it was different from either the coyote or the wolf and he thought it might be of the species or variety that Woodhouse had obtained. He sent the animal to the scientists in Washington and they became convinced after a study of the Woodhouse and the Roosevelt specimens that there no longer could be any doubt of the existence of a family intermediate between the coyotes and the wolves.

The result was that an expedition was despatched to the scene of the Roosevelt hunting, and success crowned its efforts. The knowledge which the former president had of the Woodhouse specimen and the study which he gave the specimen of his own taking led to the establishment of a scientific fact of considerable value. There is now a fine series of the intermediate wolves in the possession of the national authorities.

Nearly one hundred years ago an Englishman claimed that the bear of the Gulf states Louisiana and Mississippi, was a different species from the ordinary black bear. The matter was in dispute for years among the scientists. Finally Theodore Roosevelt secured some specimens of the Louisiana bear and sent them to Dr. C. Hart Merriam, then the chief of the biological survey in Washington. Dr. Merriam recently has been given charge of the natural history foundation made possible by the generosity of Mrs. E. H. Harriman.

Dr. Merriam took the Roosevelt bear specimens in hand, and after a long and painstaking study proved that the ordinary black bear of America and the bear of the cane brakes are different species, thus settling a point that had been in doubt for nearly a century. It was the Roosevelt interest in the study of natural history which led to the establishment of a fact of moment to the scientific world.

Gradually under his hand the picture was taking on great beauty.

Good Uses to Which the Leftover Pieces Can Be Put by the Thrifty Housewife.

The wise housewife knows the value of leftover pieces of carpet.

When a carpet gets too old for use and is taken up to be replaced by a better one, do not give it to the rag man. Of course it is foolish to keep more stuff of that sort around than you can possibly use, but there are many places where a bit of old carpet may be used to advantage.

In a kitchen with stone floors it will be a great comfort to the cook to have little rugs, which may be made of short strips of the carpet to use in the places where she will do any continuous standing. It is much less tiring to stand on carpet than on either stone floor or boards, and these strips, small enough to be shaken easily, and of small loss if things are dropped on them, are practical.

Another use for a strip about six feet long is for a "runner." In households where there are children, or many persons coming in and out, this runner will save the carpet on a rainy day when it seems quite impossible for every one to wipe his feet thoroughly.

There should always be a strip of carpet to put under the tubs and under the ironing board for the laundry dress to stand on. They may be easily pulled up and put out of sight afterward.

Often, too, the refrigerator is not ready to receive the ice, or there may be too much, and the best way to keep more stuff of that sort around than you can possibly use, but there are many places where a bit of old carpet may be used to advantage.

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Often, too, the refrigerator is not ready to receive the ice, or there may be too much, and the best way to keep more stuff of that sort around than you can possibly use, but there are many places where a bit of old carpet may be used to advantage.

There should always be a strip of carpet to put under the tubs and under the ironing board for the laundry dress to stand on. They may be easily pulled up and put out of sight afterward.

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## CHEAP ADVERTISING.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 24.

### Local and Neighborhood News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Dwelling houses and corner store building for sale.—L. Fournier, 13t.

Let me quote you a price on Royal or Asbestos Roofing, put on. F. R. Beckrow.

Fred Mann, Photographer, of Roscommon was in town shaking hands with friends.

Beech and Maple Block Wood for furnaces. Leave orders with SALLING, HANSON COMPANY.

J. H. Wingard and Victor Salling went to Charlevoix last week for a couple of days on business.

Fine Bathroom Outfit in display window No. 400 Cedar street.—F. R. Beckrow.

Peter Aeblie was very sick last week but is improving so that he is again seen at our office.

Ten acres of land containing three houses, on south side for sale cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

Mrs. H. W. Harrington and daughter Ruth are spending a few weeks with relatives at Grand Marais, Mich.

Chamberlin's Stomach and Liver Tablets gently stimulate the liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system, cure constipation and sick headache. Sold by all dealers.

Rev. Fr. Webeler of Cheboygan was a welcome guest at St. Mary's rectory visiting Rev. Fr. Ries for a few days this week.

For plastering and other mason work and estimates of work in my line, call or address Wm. Fairbotham, Grayling, Mich. 13-tf.

Mrs. Wm. Mathews returned from Liberty Center, Henry County, Ohio, where she has been on a two weeks visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Hatchett.

Soreness of the muscles, whether induced by violent exercise or injury, is quickly relieved by the free application of Chamberlin's Liniment. This liniment is equally valuable for muscular rheumatism and always affords quick relief. Sold by all dealers.

We hear that the M. & N. E. R. R. are making plans for a good brick depot. The dimension to be 40x100 ft. We hope that this is true, as it will be a fine structure for this city and also a convenience to the traveling public.

The world's most successful medicine for bowel complaints is Chamberlin's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. It has relieved more pain and suffering, and saved more lives than any other medicine in use. Invaluable for children and adults. Sold by all dealers.

The Lady Macabees will have an open meeting Friday, July 29th in their hall, Lady Harris of Gaylord will talk on the new rates and different schedules of the order. Sir Knights or any one interested are cordially invited.

Teething children have more or less diarrhea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlin's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Sold by all dealers.

MARRIED—On July 26, 1910, Mr. Pemou Lietz and Miss Clara Gross, both of this place, were married at St. Mary's Church by Rev. John J. Ries. They left on the midnight train for AuSable, and from thence they go out east to spend a few weeks.

The Bell coffee is always good. If you have not tried the Bell Southern coffee at 25 cents a pound, you have not tested the best coffee for the price. There is done what is possible to do to save its strength and flavor and it is packed in 1 lb. cans. Salling Hanson Co.

Claude Martin, who will be well remembered as a Grayling boy, but whose family moved to Washington a few years ago, is the guest of Ray Amidon, while visiting the rest of his former mates here. He is a Junior in Hilldale College, and is making good, as is expected of all our boys.

When the stomach fails to perform its function, the bowels become deranged, the liver and the kidneys congested causing numerous diseases. The stomach and liver must be restored to a healthy condition and Chamberlin's Stomach and Liver Tablets can be depended upon to do it. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by all dealers.

County Clerk J. J. Collen with his wife and Ralph and Mary, and his sister, Mrs. Emma Hauk, of Elyria, Ohio, and Mrs. Collen's brother Adelbert and his wife and two children, of Detroit, visit with her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Foley and Family in Oscoda county, last week, leaving here with two boats Friday morning, and camping at the mouth of the South Branch that night and reaching the farm the next noon. All are delighted with the trip, as it is one of superior scenic beauty. They report Mr. Foley more prosperous than ever on his river bottom farm. This section is getting there.

Days will be spent here, between Grayling and Mt. Clem.

Born—Wednesday, July 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Taylor, a daughter.

ESTRAYED.—Small pony, formerly owned by M. A. Bates. Please notify John Kelly.

The sofa pillow for sale by the idea of the G. A. R. can be seen this week in the show case of the store of Salling, Hanson Co.

A bunch of silly cattle is annoying the neighborhood of John A. Johnson, near Grayling. Owner would better look them up, to avoid cost.

D. Palmer and wife with W. W. Palmer and their niece, Miss Ruth Barlow, attended the meeting of the N. E. M. Press Association at Cheboygan this week.

John T. Winship, of Saginaw, formerly editor of the Saginaw News, will be the democratic candidate for United States senator to succeed Julius C. Burrows.

Editor with his wife and daughter Ruth, returned from a delightful weeks outing, Monday, with friends at Warren and Au Arbor, and a two days stop at Niagara Falls.

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and business of millinery store, two doors from Post Office at a bargain. The only exclusive millinery store in Grayling. Good reasons for selling. Mrs. J. E. Crowley.

Mrs. Edward Boddy of Kenosha, Wis., is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Taylor. She is greatly surprised at the improvements in this city. No wonder that her son, Alvin is happy.

According to figures, just compiled, the population of Michigan prisons is divided as follows: Jackson, 724, Ionia 531; Marquette, 303; Detroit, house of correction, 382; industrial school for boys, at Lansing, 500; school for girls at Adrian, 486; total 2,918.

As said by an Iowa gentleman who owns a 2,000 acre farm in Montmorency county: "I find it easier to raise more grain, fruit, vegetables and stock, on one acre of \$10.00 land in Northeastern Michigan, than on two acres of \$70.00 land in Iowa." Otsego County Herald and Times.

The crop report for July issued by the state secretary shows that the wheat crop is generally a good one, and the quality first class. All spring crops are reported as good, but owing to frosts and other unfavorable conditions in the spring, there will not be more than one-third of a crop of fruit.

Next Saturday evening 7:30 Dr. Wm. B. Collins will give his lecture, "My trip to California," in the M. E. Church. Admission, Children 10 cents Adults 15 cents. After the lecture the fourt Quarterly Conference will be held. All the members of that Conference are respectfully requested to be present, and all who have reports to make, be prepared to make them in writing.

The cigarette fiend is being hit hard upon all sides in the business world. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company has announced that every employee found smoking cigarettes will be discharged. They have ascertained to their satisfaction that the cigarette fiend cannot, nor does not perform his duties in as satisfactory a manner as does the other fellow. This is poor encouragement for some of our boys.

Claude Martin, who now has the title of Rev. Martin, is shaking hands with many friends here for a few days. He will be remembered here as one of our best boys during his school days. The family leaving here before he graduated, from our High, he decided to finish in the Seattle High School, then returning to Albion, Mich., where he finished a two year course. He will now finish the A. B. Degree at the University at Washington. His home is now in Cambria, Mich. He says, Old Grayling sure does look good to me, I have been in many cities and towns since leaving and no place has seemed to satisfy like dear old Grayling. I think the farther we get from the good things of life the "gooder" they seem. The town is changed, prosperity is on every hand, but the hills and the old AuSable are the same for which I am glad. I owe much to the influence of a clean town. Claude is like a good many of the Grayling boys who start out, if lined up they would be found as successful business men, always welcome here.

A log train on the Haakwood division of the Michigan Central line, was derailed last evening near Wolverine, and one man whose identity is unknown was reported to have been killed, and E. H. Spencer, conductor, and M. F. Schaffer, brakeman, seriously injured, both of the latter being residents of this city. All three were riding in the caboose when it left the track. The man killed was employed in a lumber camp and was riding to Wolverine to spend Sunday. His home is thought to be in Battle Creek. Conductor Spencer is reported to have sustained a broken leg and brakeman Schaffer was severely bruised and shaken up. The latter two will be brought to the city on this morning's train. A log rolling off a loaded car, is said to have caused the derailment, several of the tail end cars including the caboose, leaving the tracks. In some manner the log was forced through the side of the caboose, which inflicted the injuries to the men inside, the three being the only occupants of the car.—Bay City Tribune.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, July 31, 1910.

10:30 a. m. public services. Dr. Wm. B. Collins, District Superintendent will preach.

11:45 a. m. Sunday School.

3:00 p. m. Junior League.

6:30 p. m. Epworth League. Subject—"The Life Hereafter."

Leader—Miss Blanche Ivey.

7:30 p. m. Public Service. Dr. Collins will preach.

7:30 p. m. Thursday prayer meeting. The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

JAMES IVEY, Pastor.

### AVOID STRONG DRUGS OR Harmful Liquors.

Thousands of Americans nation and Canadian farms are necessary.

Don't like the weather nor the rain? Come here.

Few varieties of crops can be raised and freight rates are high.

The tide of home seekers to Canada which has been the subject of great concern to the administrators of public domain for the past few years, has turned, in the opinion of officials of the reclamation service. Thousands have returned and a great many more are expected soon.

Clarence J. Blanchard, statistician of the reclamation service, who is in the field inspecting irrigation projects reports to the headquarters in Washington that he has interviewed a great number of settlers in Montana who had tried the Canadian experiment, but were glad to return home. They stated that practically every American farmer in the neighborhood of Alberta, where the Canadian government maintains an irrigation project, was anxious to get back if he could sell his holdings in the dominion.

The American settlers were dissatisfied with the character of the land, the crops from which, they insisted, consisted chiefly of alfalfa and such hardy grains as winter wheat and even these were not sure. The form of government did not appeal to them and they considered the railroad freight rates exorbitant. The climate also was a source of dissatisfaction, ice and snow in August and September of last year adding to their discontent.

During the past eight months, it was said at the reclamation service today, 15,000 settlers have returned to the states from Canada and the prospects for a general backward movement was bright.

The next to the last paragraph in the above explains the entire proposition. People in Northeastern Michigan fail to remember the wonderful diversity of crops and the general conditions which we have which are not subject to the draw-backs of many much advertised sections. Of course in the advertisements these drawbacks are not mentioned and it is only after a settler has invested his money for the lands that the adverse conditions become known.

Our "Devil's" Trip to Manistee.

The train left for Manistee about 7:15 Sunday morning with a goodly number of people from this city. More would have went, but it was somewhat rainy here. The ride was somewhat tiresome to those who went, but upon arriving we found good weather there. The "Beat Band" led us to the Briny Inn Hotel the most popular of that place, where we received a hearty welcome and a good feast.

After dinner we were escorted around town by some of the citizens who showed us that we were welcome. About 2:30 we left for the ball park at Orchard Beach on the electric line with the band along. The game was called at 3 o'clock between Records of Manistee and "Our Boys." We could not say that it was a good game, because it was too much one-sided. Manistee taking the honors. The score being 10 to 3. We then left Orchard Beach for supper, returning then to our train, each and everyone declaring that they had a good time.

#### Those Pies of Beyhood.

How delicious were the pies of boyhood. No pies now ever taste so good, what's changed? the pies? No. Its you. You've lost the strong, healthy stomach, the vigorous liver, the active kidneys, the regular bowels of boyhood. Your digestion is poor and you blame the food. What's needed? A complete toning up by Electric Bitters of all organs of digestion—Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels. Try them. They'll restore your boyhood appetite and appreciation of food and fairly saturate your body with new health, strength and vigor. 50c at A. M. Lewis & Co.

The fiercest wind and hail storm ever known in Ogemaw county, prevailed for about 40 minutes Thursday afternoon. The farmers in Churchill and Logan townships have lost practically all their spring crops. Barns were blown down and houses were badly wrecked. The grain, which was just ready to cut, is all down and broken, the heads being pelleted into the earth by the hail. Field after field won't ever be cut. Big corn fields haven't even a stock standing, so severe was the storm. Several people were injured, but none fatally.

Resolutions of Condolence.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, July 31, 1910.

10:30 a. m. public services. Dr. Wm. B. Collins, District Superintendent will preach.

11:45 a. m. Sunday School.

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Leader—Miss Blanche Ivey.

7:30 p. m. Public Service. Dr. Collins will preach.

7:30 p. m. Thursday prayer meeting. The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

JAMES IVEY, Pastor.

### Financial Report.

Financial report of School District No. 1, Grayling Township, for the month of July 12, 1910.

Total Receipts \$15,089.23

Expenditures \$15,089.23

For Teachers Salaries \$6,290.00

For Bond and interest \$1,180.00

For Buildings \$1,186.27

For Residential fund & janitor \$2,656.66

Total expenditure \$11,314.93

Balance on hand July 11, '10 \$3,674.20

Total \$15,089.23

MELVIN A. BATES.

### Notice of Teachers' Examination.

There will be held a teachers' examination Thursday and Friday, August 11th and 12th, at the court house in Grayling. Below is an outline of the examination. The examination on reading will be based on Reading in Public Schools by Briggs and Coffman, one of the reading circle books.

#### ARITHMETIC.

Commercial discounts.

Commission and brokerage.

Stocks and bonds.

Denominate numbers, including all common measures.

Square root.

Mental arithmetic.

#### GRAMMAR.

1. Language lessons based on stories and pictures.

Suggestion: Give a brief description of your method of using stories and pictures in teaching language.

#### 2. GRAMMER:

Sentence analysis with special attention to complex sentence containing substantive and adverbial clauses.

Syntax, with special attention to direct and indirect objects, nouns used as adverbs, and words used independently.

Inflection, with special attention of the apostrophe, formation of plurals, etc.

Rules for punctuation, special attention being given to the use of the colon and quotation marks.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

Commercial geography.

A study of the world's commerce with the view of finding the needs and wants of the various regions as based upon geographic conditions growing out of the occupations of the people. Any recent commercial geography will serve as an outline of study, e.g. Trotter, Adams, Redway, Gannett-Garrison-Houston.

#### CIVICS.

How national, state and local taxes are levied and collected.

Our money system.

The power of Congress over commerce and how it is exercised.

The powers and duties of the President.

The establishment and management of public and school libraries in Michigan.

The care and management of defective, truant, and delinquent children in Michigan.

The organization and work of our State Legislature.

#### UNITED STATES HISTORY.

England and America.

1. England's place among the European nations in the sixteenth century.

2. Motives inciting England to exploration of the New World.

3. England and the Spanish Main.

4. England and America, 1607 to 1814.

Humanitarian, economic and

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, PUBLISHER.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Keep in the shade, but not shady.

These are busy days for electric and base ball fans.

It will be difficult to make a foot-proof automobile.

The man-birds are beating the other birds in their own specialty.

Halley's comet and Theodore Roosevelt are now retired from the spotlight.

In the economy of modern civilization the fly has no place. Swat him, and swat to kill!

Does any one remember the big snowstorm of last winter and the fearful oaths that were uttered then?

Aviators now get \$10,000 a day, but the prospect is that their wages will be cut down at least ten per cent.

The man-bird who sees his supply of gasoline running low becomes a subject of ridicule to the other birds.

That Texas man who has adopted dollar bills as his calling cards will probably find the folks at home at any time.

The back-to-the-farm movement is very popular with those who could not go if they would and would not go if they could.

In hot weather, too, the leeman has an exasperating habit of failing to see the card placed conspicuously in your front window.

The sultan of Sulu will visit the United States, bringing \$250,000 worth of pearls. He'd better bring a bodyguard, while he's about it.

Showers of sandbags and monkey wrenches will mark the course of aviation. The pedestrian suffers at every turn from every innovation.

Reckless aeroplanists may yet run down innocent automobile drivers leaving them helpless and bleeding on the road. The world do move.

While it may be cruelty to microbes, the human society announces that there will be no prosecutions against bakers who wrap their bread.

Correspondent asks anxiously why so many weddings take place in June. Because in this season the contracting parties aren't so likely to have cold feet.

That was a Solomon of a market reporter who stated that eggs have receded one cent a pound. He neglected to say how much sugar was a dozen.

New York makes it unlawful to catch more than ten pounds of trout in one day. This is farcical. Who could catch 48 trout in New York in one day?

In the interest of public health, those who are determined to make way with themselves are requested to keep out of the lakes that supply the people with drinking water.

The queen of Bulgaria asked for a cigarette and the French ambassador didn't have a single one in the house. Being a diplomat, he restrained himself from offering her a nice five-cent cigar.

A society has been formed in New York which proposes to reform the calendar. We trust it will be able to prevent February and May from trading places up in this section of the country.

A steamship which is to be nearly 900 feet long has been launched in Germany. Owing to the fact that it is not to be a war ship it will not be necessary for England to hasten to launch a larger one.

A Milwaukee woman is to get a bequest of \$100,000 if she marries, and only the interest from that sum if she remains a spinster. Her decision may depend a good deal on the rate of interest the money is drawing.

A Tibetan boootokato, who was beheaded by mistake three years ago, is to be reincarnated by Chinese imperial decree. That is easy as falling on a log when you know how. They just take an innocent baby and appoint it to fill the vacancy.

A Milwaukee girl, according to the terms of her mother's will, is to get \$100,000 provided she wins a husband. Of course, that is a terrible handicap, but she may be able to find some fearless young man who will assume the responsibilities of wealth for her sake.

A hotel porter at Helena, Mont., found a quarter and laughed so hard over it that he died. If it had been a "tip" he would probably have grumbled because it was so little.

The south has resented the intimation that the hookworm disease is exceptionally prevalent in that section and practically unknown in the north. Now that a pronounced case of hookworm ailment has been found in Philadelphia some of the southerners will be inclined to indulge in "I told you so" comment.

Now people want cool weather and rain. When but a few days ago they had both, they were calling for sensible heat and dry days. It is for the weather men to laugh.

A French physician has invented a cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to, consisting simply of exposing the naked body to the direct rays of the summer sun. It is easily seen that on some real sunny days this treatment would produce such a blistering as would make the patient forget all the other ailments.

## WAYNE LEADS IN GOOD HIGHWAYS

Country Roads To Be Like Detroit City Pavements

\$130,340 FOR REWARD ROADS

Better Progress Toward Good Roads Being Made in Northern Counties Than Ever Before—Expert Engineer to Direct Workers.

In the economy of modern civilization the fly has no place. Swat him, and swat to kill!

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**Find Medicines Below Standard.**  
Though the state drug department has been in existence less than a month, chemical tests during the last ten days in the laboratory of the state dairy and food department have proved to the drug department that in Michigan, many medicines and combinations of drugs, considered staple articles, are far below the government standard, and some of them in fact have been prepared in a manner expressly forbidden by the state and national dairy and food laws.

The most flagrant violations discovered have been the presence of wood alcohol in the bay rum. Wood alcohol is not only forbidden in the manufacture of bay rum, but it is prohibited in any combination of drugs. The discovery has caused the department to instruct its inspectors to seize all bay rum in the state which seems to be similarly prepared.

Fully 75 per cent of the tincture of iodine tested thus far by the department was found below the standard, and about 25 per cent of the spirit of camphor contained water.

Jurisdiction of Railroad Commission.

Whether the state railroad commission has any jurisdiction in determining the fitness of the men employed by the Grand Trunk as strike-breakers is a matter Attorney General Kuhn will be called upon to decide.

Owing to the fact that the Grand Trunk is an interstate line, Chairman C. L. Glasgow of the state railroad commission doubts his authority to proceed in the matter. The strikers claim that the Grand Trunk is employing incompetent men as strike-breakers to operate the trains, and that it is a menace to public safety to allow these men to handle the freight cars.

Already many complaints are being received from shippers in the state whose shipments are being held up by the strike.

Chairman Glasgow says that the department will be swamped with work in a few days caring for the complaints, which will pour in in large numbers.

New Michigan Corporations.

The following companies have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state: Reading Truck company, Detroit, \$100,000, principal stockholders, Charles A. Hawkins and Angus E. Kelley; Bennett-Stubbs Lithograph company, Detroit, \$20,000, principal stockholders, Thomas D. Bennett, Charles W. Stubbs and Claude L. Cummings; W. T. Towers, Flint, \$5,000; Stuart Shoe company, Detroit, \$5,000; Principal stockholder, Charles J. Sabine; Symons Brothers & Co., East Saginaw, increase from \$200,000 to \$300,000; Central Real Estate Improvement company, Detroit, \$15,000, principal stockholders, Albert M. Stephens and George McKeon; Norton-Cato Manufacturing company, Detroit, increase from \$5,000 to \$50,000; Elgin Engine company, Detroit, \$150,000, principal stockholders, Louis M. Ellis and Emil C. Snyder, trustee; Devier Gas company, Kalamazoo, \$50,000; Warner Fruit Farm & Orchard company, Grand Rapids, \$6,000.

Drownings Bring Up Death Rate.

The mortality report for the month of June, issued by the secretary of state, shows that 297 deaths occurred in Michigan last month. This number corresponds to an annual death rate of 13.3 per 1,000 estimated population. Generally these reports show tuberculosis to be the chief destroyer, but last month 243 of the deaths reported were due to violence. Tuberculosis claimed 205, while cancer was third with 169. The report states that the increase in the number of deaths from violence was due to the large number of drownings.

There were 4,719 births reported for June. This corresponds to an annual birth rate of 21.0 per 1,000 estimated population. There was a decrease of 143 births last month over the number reported in May.

Fertilizers Stand the Test.

The work of analyzing 200 samples of land fertilizer manufactured for commercial purposes, has been completed by the staff working under the direction of Prof. A. J. Patton of the M. A. C. and the report on the analysis is now being compiled ready for the annual report, according to the fertilizer law passed by the legislature in 1885.

The 200 samples were secured by agents of the college, all samples being taken from the different brands offered for sale in Michigan. There are something like 500 different brands made in the United States, all bearing a different name. The commercial fertilizer, according to laws relative to its sale in this state, must not have a less per cent of an ingredient than is guaranteed.

So far the analysis has showed that the law has been adhered to pretty closely, there being but few exceptions out of the 200 samples secured.

Stone is at Prison Helm.

Capt. George R. Stone is now acting warden of Jackson state prison. The board of control, with only two members present, Judge Adams and Thomas J. Naval, approved the \$70,000 bonds furnished by Captain Stone and passed a resolution transferring the prison property to his control. The meeting was a special one and no doubt that the invitation will be accepted and that aviation will be taken up in the fall.

"San" Scandal Is Killed.

Charges brought some time ago to the effect that the work of building the cottages at the State Tuberculosis hospital at Howell, was not properly done, have been thoroughly sifted by the auditor general's department and the report has been received. The lumbermen appointed to conduct the examination of the work, declare that the plans and specifications have been adhered to in every way.

State Board Takes Hand.

Investigation is being made by the state railroad commission into the cause of the wreck at Mabel, on the Pere Marquette line. Commissioner Scully attended the inquest which was held over the body of the fireman who was killed in the head-on collision between a freight and a gravel train.

Undersealed Whitefish Seized.

Game Warden Pierce has received notice that the fish tug Chase Osborn seized 1,600 pounds of undersealed whitefish hidden in a marsh on Fox Island in Lake Superior. No arrests have been made as the warden has been unable to locate the violators and replied:

"No; I am going to my home and take a good rest."

Delinquent Taxes Low.

Auditor General Fuller says that less than four per cent of the total tax of \$5,029,000 is uncollected. The amount outstanding is less than \$221,888.

Recommen county is credited with the largest delinquent tax, but 65 per cent having been paid into the state treasury. Oscoda county is still shy 32 per cent of its total tax, while 23 counties owe less than one per cent.

Wayne county is delinquent to the extent of \$75,000 or about six per cent, and the uncollected tax on Ingham county is \$1,078.

Among the staff appointments are:

Assistant adjutant general, A. S. Wyckoff, Post 42, Lansing; assistant quartermaster general, E. K. Starkweather, Post 318, Northville; Judge advocate, Oscar Palmer, Post 240, Greenfield; department inspector, H. S. Kimball, Post 17, Detroit; athletic instructor, M. C. Barnoy, Post 145, Flint; chief mustering officer, E. R. Kille, Post 101, Itasca; chief of staff, L. H. Ives, Post 441, Mason; senior aide de camp, Cornelius O'Dwyer, Post 448, Detroit; color sergeant, A. L. Bryant, Post 255, Mayville.

The south has resented the intimation that the hookworm disease is exceptionally prevalent in that section and practically unknown in the north. Now that a pronounced case of hookworm ailment has been found in Philadelphia some of the southerners will be inclined to indulge in "I told you so" comment.

Now people want cool weather and rain. When but a few days ago they had both, they were calling for sensible heat and dry days. It is for the weather men to laugh.

A French physician has invented a cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to, consisting simply of exposing the naked body to the direct rays of the summer sun. It is easily seen that on some real sunny days this treatment would produce such a blistering as would make the patient forget all the other ailments.

## MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS

## TROOPS CALLED TO QUEL STRIKE RIOT

MANY INJURED WHEN CROWD LED BY WOMAN ATTACKS STATION AT BROCKVILLE, ONT.

THREE MEN ARE IN HOSPITAL AND MANY OTHER PERSONS ARE BADLY HURT.

Wabash Men Get Agreement and Go Back to Work; Arbitration Scops to be far off.

Two companies of militia were called out as the result of the attack by rioters on the G. T. R. station, in which six detectives were severely beaten.

Three non-union men are in hospitals with serious injuries and many other persons were badly hurt.

Two of the striking trainmen are under arrest charged with assault.

Not until the local train from Montreal arrived early Saturday morning did things become serious. On board this train were a number of detectives.

Holland.—In an attempt to rescue her two-year-old sister from the path of an auto, Rolla Hutchins, ten years old, was struck by the headlight of the machine and thrown violently to the pavement. The auto passed over the youngest child and both were picked up unconscious. They received severe bruises and internal injuries.

Jackson.—Attorneys Thomas A. Wilson and John E. Scheckel, constituting a committee appointed by Judge James A. Parkinson to investigate charges of unprofessional conduct preferred against William K. Sagendorf, a Jackson attorney, returned a report recommending disbarment or suspension of Attorney Sagendorf.

Alpena.—At a session of a branch of Judge Murfin's court, a special commissioner heard the testimony of several Onaway and Millersburg shipmen who were making up a train at the Point Ste. Charles yards were stoned.

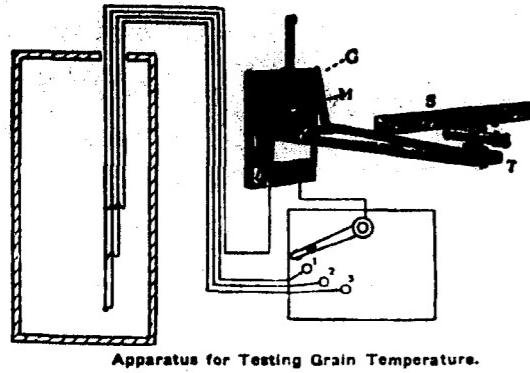
Today early Saturday morning the state railway commission from putting into effect the reduction of freight rates granted Alpena shipmen a share of the state reward.

Saginaw.—Ira Harding, the Sunday school teacher who assaulted his wife, was sentenced to serve one year in the county jail or furnish \$500 protection bonds. He has been unable to secure bondsman.

Lansing.—N. P. Hull, deputy food and dairy commissioner, has gone to Grand Rapids to conduct a campaign of education among the dairymen whence that city's supply of milk is obtained.

## APPARATUS FOR TESTING TEMPERATURE OF GRAIN

Heat Is Not Uncommon in Bins and When Elevator Men Can Locate It Many Dollars Can Be Saved—How Done.



Apparatus for Testing Grain Temperature.

Grain stored in one large bin will often heat. A good many dollars would be saved if the temperature down in the grain could be known at any time. This has been made possible by the Zeleny thermometer, says Popular Electricity. About 90 years ago it was found that two metals, such as bismuth and antimony, if heated while in contact would generate an electro-motive force and this principle, that of the thermo-electric pile, is used in this device.

In the illustration one wire of nickel-copper is run in a conduit for protection down into a bin represented at the left. At various points taps are taken off with copper wire. An ordinary galvanometer and scale is placed on the wall near a contact board on which the wires terminate. When the lever is in the position shown, all the circuits are open and the scale (S) is moved so that on looking through the telescope the scale is shown by reflection from the little mirror in the galvanometer. Then the lever is moved over to point (1), for instance, this places the galvanometer in circuit with one of the thermo-electric junctions down in the bin. A slight current will then flow through the galvanometer due to the heating of the junction and will deflect the galvanometer mirror so that the scale as you look through the telescope will appear to move over. The distance

which it moves indicates the temperature of the junction, as the scale is calibrated to read in temperatures.

### Silo Corn.

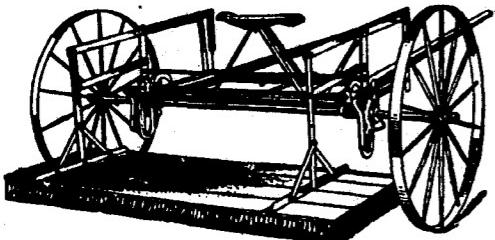
If for the silo the large growing kinds of corn that will mature sufficiently early are to be preferred, as a much greater amount can be grown on an acre, and the process of siloing will put the crop in excellent condition for feeding; but such are not usually the best for curing to feed dry, as there is a liability of being too much waste.

This crop should not be planted too thickly, but space allowed for air and sun, and a fair amount of ears will add materially to the value of the fodder. Plant in rows sufficiently far apart to admit of cultivation which should be the same as for that grown for the grain.

### Cost of High-Grade Fertilizers.

Fertilizers of high agricultural value cost no more to bag, freight, and handle than those of low agricultural value. It pays to buy and use the best fertilizers, that is, those possessing a high agricultural value, as results of their use show up not only on the first crops but on the crops following. They save freight, money, time, wear and tear on wagons, horses and drills, much disappointment and financial loss.

## SUBSTITUTE FOR BUMBLE BEE



The implement here illustrated is a mechanical substitute for a bumblebee, and its purpose is to cross-pollinate clover.

The machine consists of a platform, the under side of which is covered with a myriad of minute fibrous fingers arranged like the bristles of a brush, says Popular Mechanics. The end of each fiber is covered with a rubber-like substance to which the pollen of the clover will cling.

When driven across a field, the platform, or frame, moves up and down, the little fingers reaching down into the heads of the clover. All that is required of the operator of the machine is to know when the pollen is in the proper state to be carried from one blossom to another by the machine.

The clover pollen, unlike that of most plants, is heavy and has a tendency to adhere to the heart of the blossom. The period in which the pollen can be carried from one blossom to another lasts longer than two or three weeks. Consequently, it would take a vast army of bumblebees to carry the pollen from every head of clover to some other head, even in a small field. The pollen cannot be carried by the wind, and the

bumblebees are disappearing, therefore, a machine to do the bumblebee's work is necessary.

### Booms in Beet Sugar.

Beet sugar factories are now in successful operation in 16 states, Colorado, California and Michigan being the leaders in the order named.

The largest of the factories handles three thousand tons of beets per day. They pay the growers \$5.35 per ton and the acreage has increased to eight times the area of ten years ago.

The business seems to be profitable for the growers and improves the market value of farm lands in the neighborhood of the factories. The by-products, pulp and molasses, are fed to stock, increasing the amount of cattle kept and fed in the factory districts.

### Good Farming.

How many farmers know that air is necessary to the soil as water?

A good farmer hangs out his sign in the shape of a silo or manure spreader.

It is not bad judgment for a hustling young farmer to go into debt for the farm machinery he actually needs, provided he takes care of it.

the other two are at work on another part of the farm.

### Prevents Potatoes Sprouting.

Counsel General Richard Guenther, at Frankfort, reports that a German publication, the Practical Adviser in Fruit Raising and Gardening, states that a new method for keeping potatoes and preventing sprouting consists in placing them on a layer of coke. Doctor Schiller of Brunswick, who has published the method, is of the opinion that the improved ventilation by means of coke is not alone responsible for the result, but believes that it is due to the oxidation of the coke, which, however, is a very slow one. Coke always contains sulphur, and it is very possible that the minute quantities of oxides of carbon and sulphur, which result from the oxidation, mixing with the air and penetrating among the potatoes, are sufficient greatly to retard sprouting. Potatoes so treated are said to keep in good condition until the following July.

### Ingredients of Best Fertilizers.

The highest agricultural value in fertilizers is found in those that are manufactured mainly from animal matter, such as animal bone, dried blood, animal package, nitrate of soda and high-grade potash salts.

### Guinea Fowls Protect Flocks.

I like the white guinea fowl because it is not so wild as the other kinds I have had, says a writer in Baltimore American. The hens lay nearer our homes and sometimes even in the vicinity of Lincoln, Neb.

### Again Awaits the Lightning.

Mr. Bryan seems to be still of the opinion that the candidates for the Democratic nomination of 1912 are decidedly ineligible with one exception, which modesty forbids him to mention, but who can be heard of in the vicinity of Lincoln, Neb.

### Gaps have been prevented and cured by using oil of sassafras.

Place a few drops in the food for prevention, and for a cure drop down the windpipe with a medical dropper. Put it on the head and under the wings for the neck. Perhaps the Democratic donkey would stand a better chance if Mr. Bryan would follow the racing custom and permit it to be ridden by some other than its owner.—Washington Star.

## GOOD FARMING IS PROFITABLE

How Three Men and a Boy Operate Successfully 180-Acre Farm — Finds Time to Give Neighbor a Lift.

(By A HIRED MAN.)

The owner of our farm and another man besides myself and a sixteen-year-old boy as a hired boy and messenger, farm 180 acres of land and farm it right too. In the spring we put four good horses on a riding plow or three on the big disk and keep them hustling along. We harrow mostly with four horses, because in this way one man and the team can cover nearly as much ground as two men and two teams. We hitch two horses to the drill and always use a two-horse riding cultivator for the corn.

When haying time comes we use a hay loader and a side delivery rake and the hay fork with the bags on the end of the rope makes the job comparatively easy.

Sometimes we help out a neighbor and he gives us a lift later. I notice that the boss always takes care of his own hay and grain first before he works out any trade. Somehow, he seems to be always a little ahead of our neighbors so that this arrangement works well. Our grain is always stacked, although some of our neighbors thresh right out of the field. This saves time, but our boss seems to think that wheat that goes through a sweat in the stack keeps better in storage. Our threshing is done by a man with his own machine and crew. So completely does the thresher man take this job off our hands, that frequently only one man is left to our crew to check up the work done, while

## FACTS OF HISTORY

### WHY REPUBLICANS MUST NOT BE OVERCONFIDENT.

Three Instances Which Show Danger of Allowing Democrats to Secure Control of Congress—Party Must Exert Itself.

"Cheer up, boys," certain Republican politicians are saying to their followers. "The outlook for November is improving, but even if the Democrats win they are sure to make such use of their victory as to destroy their chances for 1912. They can't stand prosperity. Blundering is their forte, and they are usually on time."

Underrating the enemy is poor generalship. The Democrats have committed many blunders, but they do not always blunder. On several important occasions in the past 30 years they have followed up one victory with another.

In 1874 they carried the house, and two years later came within one electoral vote of carrying the presidency. No congressional slip of theirs on the eve of the Tilden campaign weakened them with the country. They secured a popular majority in 1876.

In 1882 they carried the house, and in 1884 elected Mr. Cleveland president. The Morrison-Randall division on the tariff did not show in the presidential campaign. Upon the whole, Speaker Carlisle guided his house forces remarkably well during the first session of the Forty-eighth congress, and distinguished himself as a presiding officer.

In 1890 the Democrats carried the house by an enormous majority, thereby discrediting for the moment the work of the strongest Republicans in the country outside of the White House. Thomas B. Reed had revised the rules, and his lieutenant, William McKinley, had revised the tariff, and had they held their ground in the congressional elections of that year, Gen. Harrison would probably have been reelected president two years later.

But they lost to the Democrats, who organizing the new house on conservative lines, helped materially to place the party in good position for Mr. Cleveland's third campaign. Judge Crisp in the speaker's chair was an assurance against extremism or flights of fancy.

A Democratic house, sitting from December, 1911, until the following summer, might queer the party for its presidential contest, but here are three instances warning the Republicans against putting such a result down as a sure thing. Responsibility sobering men. It has been 18 years since the Democrats elected either a house or a president. While a victory now would be sweet, and might tempt extremists to folly, it would have a sobering effect on the great majority of the Democratic party and probably prevent them from playing into the hands of the opposition.

The only correct appraisement of this year's contest is that which makes it the opening of the presidential campaign. If the Republicans would go into the greater engagement with confidence, they should exert themselves to the utmost to hold the advantage they now possess. Relying upon the enemy to commit an act of folly at a critical time is neither magnanimous nor war.—Washington Star.

### Republicans Welcome Fight.

For, the Republicans there could be nothing better than a square fight on the tariff question next fall. The more the Democrats and the insurgents discussed the question, the weaker would their cause become. Every semblance of popular opposition outside Democratic lines to the provisions of the present law has arisen from misrepresentation of what those provisions are. The Democrats and the insurgents cannot afford to let the light shine, to let the truth be told about the existing law. To tell the truth about the tariff would be to insure an overwhelming Republican victory.—Denver Republican.

### Postal Savings Banks.

The administration is moving slowly in the matter of postal savings banks, and is justified. They are a new wrinkle in our affairs, and as they touch what is called "the pocket nerve" should be handled with extreme care.

Popular sentiment called for the legislation, but popular understanding of what is possible under it and what will be accomplished by it is meager. Time will be well bestowed in making all preliminaries complete. A hasty and faulty start might be attended with many expensive consequences.

### Party Promises Redeemed.

Congress has finished its record. Its members may now return to the people and make an accounting. Not a single honest Republican need hang his head when he faces his constituents. No one need apologize for Taft or the other Republican leaders who helped formulate the record now before the people. The Republican pledges and policies have been carried out.

### Again the Old Question.

Mr. Conners says his party can win easily this fall with a "real Democrat." This begs the question. What is a real Democrat?—Buffalo News.

The cost of living, like the tariff, makes easy opportunity for those who delight in saying anything that comes into their heads, especially if it isn't so.—Albany Journal.

### Again Awaits the Lightning.

Mr. Bryan seems to be still of the opinion that the candidates for the Democratic nomination of 1912 are decidedly ineligible with one exception, which modesty forbids him to mention, but who can be heard of in the vicinity of Lincoln, Neb.

Gaps have been prevented and cured by using oil of sassafras. Place a few drops in the food for prevention, and for a cure drop down the windpipe with a medical dropper. Put it on the head and under the wings for the neck.

## STATE TO BE REPUBLICAN

### Oklahoma More Than Likely to Line Up With the Party of Good Government.

The unity among the Republicans of Oklahoma means that they will carry the state in November. In the state convention the Payne tariff act as well as the Taft administration was praised in the platform, and an appeal was made to all the members of the party to get together in favor of the state ticket and of the candidates for congress. The state ticket, it is safe to say, will be composed of capable and popular men. The party is in much better shape than it was in the state election of 1907, or in the presidential campaign of 1908.

"I send greetings to the Republicans of Oklahoma," said Mr. Taft, in a telegram to the convention, "and sincerely hope that their organization will be effective to redeem the state, and to make Republican principles victorious in the next election." There is a strong probability that this aspiration will come true. Gov. Haskell has been a very heavy load for the Democrats of the state to carry. Some of his eccentricities compelled the Democratic national committee in 1908 to remove him from his position as one of Bryan's campaign managers. His queer conduct in the state capital, now "on," has added to the number of his Democratic and Republican enemies. Although he will not be a candidate for re-election, his record will turn thousands of votes against the Democratic ticket.

The Republican party in Oklahoma is growing with great rapidity. It is growing from two sources—from immigration from Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and other Republican communities, and from the secessions from the Democrats which the lunacies and follies of Haskell and the Democratic machine incite. Haskell carried the state by 27,000 in 1907, but that was before Oklahoma had a chance to become acquainted with him. Bryan's lead in 1908 was only 11,000, and Bryan was more popular in the southwest than any other Democratic candidate would have been. In 1907 the Republicans elected only one out of Oklahoma's five members of the house of representatives. They elected three out of the five in 1908. Thoughtful Oklahoma Democrats are anxious to raise the social quarantine which Haskell's fanatics have erected against their state, and will co-operate with the Republicans for this purpose. November 8, 1910, promises to see a good day's work done for Oklahoma and for the Republican party.

Truly remarkable is the record of legislative achievements made by congress during the session now drawing to a close. In many respects, it is without a parallel in recent congressional history. In a single session nearly all the pledges made by the Republican party in its last national platform have been fulfilled.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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# Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

## For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

### ONE HUNDRED

### HIS LAPSE OF MEMORY

When she saw the girl in the doorway kneeling before the fireplace exclaimed: "Why, Isabel! How did you get in?"

"I ran right in," explained the newcomer, sinking into a chair, "because I was sure I smelled something burning. I supposed the house was on fire. The maid was scrubbing the front steps and she must have thought me crazy. What on earth are you building a fire for on a hot day like this?"

The girl at the fireplace threw a handful of letters on the little flame which she had kindled. "Oh, this isn't a fire," she said. "It's a funeral."

"So that's it!" laughed Isabel. "Well, who is the man? And, Edith, why couldn't you have told me of your engagement in some other manner than this—letting me run into the house as though I were a thief or a maniac, just because you are having one of those bonfires which we always have on such occasions?"

"You're wrong on the first guess," said Edith as she threw the last letter on the fire and turned to face her caller. "I've half a mind to tell you about it," she mused, "for it is an interesting story. If you'll promise never to tell—"

"I promise."

"Well, then, Isabel, do you remember anything about Jack Wheeler and me?"

"What kind of memory do you think I have?" laughed Isabel. "Do I remember! Have I recovered yet from the nervous strain of trying to console Jack when you finally made him understand that you wouldn't marry him?"

And didn't I absolutely refuse to believe that he was engaged to some one else, until the wedding cards were out? It's two years ago, of course, but he was so madly in love with you that—"

"It happened yesterday afternoon," said Edith, interrupting the remarks of her friend. "I dropped in at Amy's and who should be there but Jack's wife! It was positively her first appearance in Chicago. It seems that her mother and Amy's mother were little girls together, or something like that. Anyway, there she was. Amy acted as if she wanted to laugh, or as if she were waiting for something very dramatic to happen. Jack's wife, however, seemed unconscious that I was anybody in particular."

"What's she like?" asked Isabel.

"She's a nice little thing," said Edith with the manner of one determined to be just. "But she isn't the kind of girl you would think Jack would admire."

"M-m-m," said Isabel, as she bent down, ostensibly to fasten her shoe, but really to hide a smile.

"No, she isn't the kind of girl you would think Jack would like. But she is very well bred and rather pretty in a quiet, demure way. We talked about the things that every one always talks about. Then in some way the conversation turned to names. I made my stock remark about the conveniences of having a name as odd as mine. Jack's wife then made her longest speech.

"You know my name was Smith," she said, "and for that reason any name of more than two syllables always seems strange to me. And you know your name is enough to surprise nearly any one on the first hearing. I agreed with her. Then she said: 'I've had a lurking fear that I didn't spell it right on the announcement cards. You see, Jack didn't write his list out for me, but simply told me the names.'

"She seemed so earnest about it that I assured her the name was spelled correctly. As a matter of fact, it was. Then I laughed and said it was my first name, which certainly is common enough, that had been her undoing—she had changed my name to Edna."

"Well, what do you suppose she replied? 'That is a joke on Jack,' she said, 'for I asked him what your first name was and he said it was either Edna or Edith, he couldn't remember which. Then he thought a minute and said it was Edna.'"

"She must be a little cat," declared Isabel.

"I wonder," said Edith. "Still, she seemed so unconscious and so demure that I can hardly believe it. The chances are that Jack really did say that to her."

"Well, where do the letters come in?" demanded Isabel.

"Oh," said Edith, "they haven't much to do with it. You see, the way she said it was so perfect that it must all be a mistake about Jack's having been fond of me; that time had exaggerated to me the importance of that affair. So this morning I went down to the storeroom and hunted around for a box of old letters that I knew was there. I hadn't thought about them for months and why I didn't destroy them long ago I don't know."

"I've spent hours reading them over, every one. And now I have burned them all, as your own eyes can testify. But in strict confidence, between ourselves, I don't mind telling you that at one time—and that not so very long ago—Jack Wheeler knew my name. And if it wasn't for shortening the faith of his little wife I'd advise her to call in a brain specialist for Jack. His sudden loss of memory must be a bad symptom!"

"M-m-m," said Isabel. "There's nothing the matter with Jack." It's only that he has married a cat and an actress combined."

### HORTON LAUDS BURROWS.

Expresses His Sentiments, and Indicates that State Grange Favors the Senior Senator.

The forces opposed to Senator J. C. Burrows, who have been endeavoring to foster the idea that the State Grange is strongly against the senior senator, have been given a severe blow by the action at Adrian a few days ago of George B. Horton publicly congratulating Senator Burrows on his speech and lauding the senator for his stand on the postal deposits bill.

For several months a strong effort has been made to convey the impression, without making the direct charge, that Senator Burrows is opposed to the postal savings bank system. The truth of the matter is that it was Senator Burrows, as chairman of a sub-committee, who actually made the Carter bill over into the shape in which it is expected to pass congress. Senator Burrows had no wish to "trot his own horn," but his friends insisted that he make his position on the postal deposits bill clear, and in all of his speeches in the state he frankly went into the history of the bill and what it meant.

This attracted a great deal of attention, especially among the farmers. At Adrian, the morning after the McKinley club banquet, Mr. George B. Horton approached Senator Burrows in the dining room of the Maumee hotel.

"Senator," he said, "I want to congratulate you on your speech of last night. It was magnificently done. I was especially interested in your remarks on the postal savings bill. You know, we farmers had rather gathered the idea that you were opposed to the bill, and I, for one, am very glad to know that you are for the bill. It will be welcome news to the people of Michigan to know that you favor the bill."

Mr. Horton is one of the best known farmers in the state, his beautiful farm in Lenawee county being one of the show spots of Michigan. For years he was master of the state grange and is still a member of the executive committee.

### TRIBUTE TO BURROWS.

Perry Powers Endorses Senior Senator's Candidacy.

The Cadillac News and Express, edited by Hon. Perry Powers, one of Michigan's best known and widely appreciated Republicans, gave unqualified endorsement of Senator Burrows' campaign for re-election as follows:

"Senator Burrows' recent visit to Michigan and his activity and successful speech-making efforts while in the state made it quite evident that he lacks nothing in the direction of health and strength necessary for a successful candidacy. In his several speeches Senator Burrows reviewed the recent work of congress and gave frank and complete reviews of his position on public matters, why he favored certain legislation and why he opposed other propositions. Senator Burrows' advocacy and explanation of the postal savings deposit bill won for him the approval of the farmers' organizations of the state, and he was cordially complimented on what he has said and done in that direction by George B. Horton, who for a number of years was master of the state grange. Senator Burrows is evidently quite able to do all that will be expected of him as a participant in a statewide senatorial contest, and present indications are that he will be the successful participant in that contest by a quite decided majority."

### BURROWS FAR FROM DEAD.

Tires Out Young Men in Tramp Through Mammoth Auto Plant.

Any one who is laboring under the impression that Senator Burrows is due to take to an invalid chair as a means of locomotion should have attempted to follow him when he was in Flint recently as a guest of the Lincoln club. One of the features of a day of entertainment was a trip through the mammoth automobile plant of the Buick company. The party walked and walked, until some of the younger men insisted that they had enough and refused to go further. They attempted to put it on the ground that Senator Burrows was getting tired, but the senator laughed at them.

"Boys," he said, "I could kill you all walking. Why, I haven't got started yet."

And off he went for a further jaunt, while the majority of the party sat down to rest.

The senator is in excellent health, and in his speeches made in the state during this spring he showed all his old time power as a public speaker.

### FARMERS LIKE BURROWS.

Senior Senator Has Great Support In Rural Districts.

WASHINGTON—Despite efforts to make it appear otherwise, Senator J. C. Burrows is being warmly supported for re-election in the rural districts of Michigan, as is attested by many letters received by him at his home here.

This support is especially noticeable through the beet sugar country, where the senior senator's course on the part of the state is to be a candidate again, and the report of this meeting, spreading through the state, has led to a large number of letters being written by clerks and carriers in other offices, informing the men here that the brethren out in the state were of the same mind.

The reason for this solid support is found in the activity Senator Burrows has always shown in behalf of the post employees. As a member of the committee on post offices and post roads, all legislation affecting post offices naturally comes under his personal attention, and he has always stood firmly for every measure which served to aid the employees of this big branch of the government service.

### STATE CAMPAIGN HAS SLOWED UP

#### End of Banquet Season Causes a Big Lull

### CONGRESSIONAL FIGHTS ON

#### All Candidates For Governor Claim Success—Unprejudiced Observation Puts the Result in Doubt.

DETROIT—The end of the banquet season, which came a week or more ago, has caused a big lull in the campaign for state offices. Where but a short time ago the opinions of the candidates for governor filled the newspapers, now little is heard of them, nor will there be much until well along in the summer.

The friends of all three of the gubernatorial candidates—Patrick H. Kelley, Chase S. Osborn and Amos Musselman—claim that their man is going to win, and give various reasons for it. The backers of Mr. Kelley assert that he has held his own during the banquet season and that he will receive more votes than the other candidates combined. Mr. Osborn's friends, on the other hand, claim that Mr. Osborn cut into Mr. Kelley heavily during the speech making tour and that the tremendous enrollment in the upper peninsula indicates that he will win easily, especially with the help of Wayne and Saginaw. Mr. Musselman's campaign managers are not making as much noise as those of the other candidates, but they appear to be confident that the Grand Rapids man is going to be doing well.

"Senator," he said, "I want to congratulate you on your speech of last night. It was magnificently done. I was especially interested in your remarks on the postal savings bill. You know, we farmers had rather gathered the idea that you were opposed to the bill, and I, for one, am very glad to know that you are for the bill. It will be welcome news to the people of Michigan to know that you favor the bill."

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